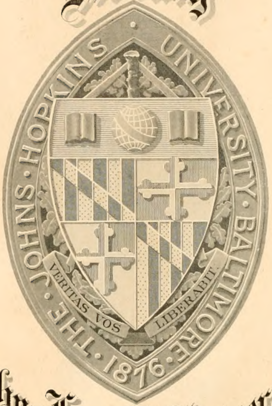
THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY
3 1151 02722 6087

73.485

Library



1876

VERITAS VOS LIBERABIT

of the
Johns Hopkins University

The Limitations of the Composition of Verbs with Prepositions in Thucydides.

By

David H. Holmes, A.B., M.A., Ph.D.

A

Dissertation

Presented as part of the requirements of the Board of
University Studies for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in the Johns Hopkins University.

Baltimore, May, 1893.

73.485

Biographical Sketch.

I was born in Battle Ground, Tippecanoe County, Indiana on the 21st of March 1865. My father was a Methodist Clergyman, David Bowman, D.D. and died in 1873. My mother's name before marriage was Samantha Webster. I received my preparatory and collegiate training at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and took the degree of A.B., classical course, in 1885. For three years following my graduation from college, I taught in Massachusetts, two terms at Sheffield, Mass. as Principal of the High School, four terms at South Hadley, Mass., as Principal of the High School, and two terms at Wilbraham, Mass., as Professor of Latin in Wesleyan Academy. During the Spring term in 1888, I was assistant teacher in the Ohio Wesleyan University, where I also spent the following summer preparing to enter the Johns Hopkins University. The following two years 1888-90, I was a graduate student in Greek (major-subject), Sanskrit

minor-subject) and Latin (minor-subject) under the instruction of Professors Gildersleeve, Bloomfield and Warren respectively. During the latter year, 1889-90, I was also instructor in Latin and Greek in the Woman's College of Baltimore City. The next year, 1890-91, I was obliged to devote to money-getting in order to continue my studies and established the Students' and Teachers' National Trade Bureau at 150 Fifth Ave., New York City. I returned to the Johns Hopkins University in 1891-2 and was appointed Scholar in Sanskrit. During this year I began my thesis which follows this biography, and devised my rapid method for making indexes [illegible], applying it [illegible] to the Atharva Veda. The following year, 1892-3, I was appointed Senior Fellow in Greek and Sanskrit, and assisted Professor Bloomfield by teaching in Sanskrit. During this year I completed this thesis and received on June 13, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. I am very grateful to my teachers for the words of counsel and encouragement that they have given me.

David B. [illegible]

The Limitations of the Composition of Verbs with Prepositions in Thucydides.

Definition and Scope of Subject.

In Greek the subject of composition, in general, has received but little attention. So far as I know the chapter which I have undertaken has not been treated at all. No attempt has been made in this paper to discuss the change of meaning caused by composition, the case-constructions of compounds, or the influence of the preposition on the voice of the verb.

As these subjects have uniformly been passed over by grammarians, we can not reproach ourselves for treating them with the same neglect.

The object of the present investigation is to see from an examination of the material offered by Thucydides what the indications are from this source regarding the principles underlying the combination of verbs with prepositions and the limitations affecting the operation of these principles.

If any justification is needed for the undertaking of such a task, it is found in the interest and instruction which attach to the answers to such questions as: the range of prepositions of the different verbs; the relative affinity of verbs for prepositions; the lines of favoritism between verbs and prepositions; causes and results of loss of color in the preposition.

The same inquiries will be extended to diprothetics and triprothetics.

Such then is the modest aim of this paper. And while it is perhaps possible to predict some of the results, it is none the less pleasing to have one's predictions verified. But, whatever the results may be, they can not, of course, be ~~[illegible]~~ considered binding, except so far as the language of Thucydides is concerned, until other authors are investigated in the same manner.

With this aim in view, I shall present the following material: First, A consideration of the individual prepositions; Second, Statistical tables for mono-prothetics, diprothetics and triprothetics; Third, An examination of the statistics.

I A Consideration of the Individual Prepositions.

The test of a proper preposition is its ability to combine with verbs. It is only necessary to strike ἀμφί out of the list of proper prepositions to get the range of combinable prepositions in Thucydides. They all occur in their simple form (ἀνᾰ and ἀμφί twice each). The compounds of ἀμφί, like the preposition, are mostly confined to poetry.

ἀνά. The case of ἀνᾰ is different. While the simple preposition is confined mostly to phrases and poetry, it survives in composition, having a range of seventy-seven (77) verbs in Thucydides. Its favorite verb is χωρέω with which it occurs one-hundred and forty-four (144) times. It is the favorite preposition of five (5) verbs, not counting its recurrence. It combines exclusively with seventeen (17) verbs, of which nine (9) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα.

In one of these, ἀνοίγνυμι, the place of the simple has been usurped by the compound in prose. The simple οἴγνυμι belongs to poetry. In ἀναλίσκω and ἀναλόω, we have probably usurpations of old simples which had passed out of the language in pre-historic times. ἀνὰ does not occur as first element in diprothetics or triprothetics. The range of the simple ἀνὰ, like ἀμφί, is largely poetic.

ἀντί. The simple preposition ἀντὶ occurs fifty-two (52) times in Thucydides. It is found in composition with eighty (80) verbs, of which forty-eight (48) are monoprothetic, twenty-seven (27) diprothetic, and five (5) triprothetic. No other preposition occurs more than once in triprothetics. Its favorite verb is ἔχω with which it combines forty-one (41) times. Other favorites are ἵστημι and εἶπον. It combines exclusively with ten (10) verbs, of which seven (7) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα.

ἀπό. The simple ἀπὸ occurs six-hundred and thirty-four (634) times. It has a combinable range

of one-hundred and fourteen (114) verbs, of which one-hundred and twelve (112), are monoprothetic, and two (2) diprothetic. The favorite verb is ἱκνέομαι, in composition with which it occurs one-hundred and ninety-two (192) times. It is the favorite preposition of twenty-two (22) verbs, not counting its exclusives. It is the exclusive preposition of twenty-three (23) verbs, of which fifteen (15) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. In ἀπαρτάω we have a usurpation of the simple ἀρτάω which is limited to poetry. The compounds ἀποκτείνω, its passive ἀποθνῄσκω, and ἀφικνέομαι, are equivalents of their respective simples, except in the perfect and pluperfect of θνήσκω, which are rarely compounded in Attic Greek, never in Thucydides. In ἀπόλλυμι we have a complete usurpation, the form ὄλλυμι being restricted to poetry. Homer has ἀπο.... ὄλλυμι in so-called tmesis, where the prepositional element was strongly felt. It was [illegible] however, with Liddell.

and Scott, that ἀπόλλυμι is a stronger form of ὄλλυμι, presupposes a weaker ὄλλυμι for Attic prose, which does not exist. ἀπόλλυμι is stronger than ἀποκτείνω, just as ὄλλυμι is stronger than κτείνω. ἀπεχθάνομαι is a usurpation of the poetic ἔχθω.

διά In the simple form, διά, occurs five-hundred and thirty-four (534) times. It has a range of one-hundred and one (101) verbs, ninety-eight (98) of which are monoprothetic, and three (3) are di-prothetic. φθείρω is its favorite verb, with which it combines one-hundred and fifty-one (151) times. It is the favorite of fourteen (14) verbs, though the favoritism is not so sharply defined as in the prepositions treated above. It has an exclusive range of eighteen (18) verbs, of which ten (10) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. In διαφθείρω we have an effort to usurp φθείρω, the proportion standing 3.75:1. The place of νοσέω, largely

confined to poetry, is taken in prose by its compounds, [illegible] its [illegible] of composition by more than four to one.

ἐξ. The preposition ἐξ occurs in simple form eight-hundred and ninety-[illegible] ([illegible]) times. It has a range of eighty-nine (89) verbs of which eighty-[illegible] ([illegible]) are unfavorite, [illegible] being favorite. ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) is its favorite verb with which it combines forty-[illegible] ([illegible]) times. πέμπω is also a marked favorite. ἐξ is the favorite preposition of eight (8), [illegible] not [illegible] its [illegible]. The favoritism of ἐξ for verbs, or of verbs for ἐξ is not strongly marked. Its exclusive range consists of seventeen (17) verbs of which nine (9) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. The simple ἀστύω is superseded by the compounds in κατὰ and ἐξ, ἐξ alone occurring in Thucydides

ἐν The preposition ἐν occurs in simple form seventeen-hundred and ninety-four (1794) times, in which respect it stands first in the list. This fact is rather remarkable considering that it governs but one case. It has a combinable range of sixty-seven (67) verbs, fifty-five (55) being monoprothetic and twelve (12) diprothetic. Its favorite verb is δίδωμι with which it combines thirty-eight (38) times. It is the favorite preposition of three (3) verbs, the preference being marked with πίμπρημι, which is superseded in favor by ἐμπίμπρημι. Its exclusive range consists of thirteen (13) verbs, of which eleven (11) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. In ἐναντιόομαι and ἐμπίμπρημι we have usurpations, the simple of the former being restricted to Ionic Greek, of the latter to Attic.

ἐπί The simple ἐπί occurs twelve-hundred

sixteen (1216) times. It has a range of one-hundred and fifty-six (156) verbs in which respect it heads the list of prepositions. One-hundred and seventeen (117) are monoprothetic and thirty-nine (39) diprothetic. Its favorite verb is εἶμι; γίγνομαι and ἐλθεῖν are also favorites, all three having ἐπί for their favorite preposition. It is the favorite prepositional element of twenty-three (23) verbs. Here as in all cases instances are not counted. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of which five (5) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. There is no case of complete usurpation with ἐπί in Thucydides; though the simple of ἐπιμελέομαι or ἐπιμέλομαι does not occur, yet its meaning is sharply differentiated from that of the simple. The spheres are different.

ἐς ἐς occurs sixteen-hundred and ninety-

two (1692) times in Thucydides, ranking next to ἐν, and like ἐν, governing only one case. Its range of verbs is limited to twenty-three (23), all of which are monoprothetic. Its combinable range is less than that of any other preposition in proportion to the number of its occurrences as a simple preposition. Its favorite verb is βάλλω with which it is found sixty-five (65) times, and of which it is also a favorite preposition, ranking next to πρός. It is the favorite preposition of only one verb ἀκοντίζω, and has no exclusives and no usurpations.

κατά The preposition κατά occurs in simple form eight-hundred and sixty-one (861) times. It has a range of one-hundred and five (105) verbs, one-hundred and four (104) monoprothetic and one (1)

diprothetic. ἵστημι is its favorite verb, with which it occurs two-hundred and sixty (260) times, and of which it is also the favorite preposition. It is the favorite preposition of sixteen (16) verbs and has an exclusive range of [illegible] verbs, of which [illegible] are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. In κατάγνυμι we have a usurpation in the active voice. καθέζομαι, κάθημαι and καθίζω are usurpations. The simples are poetic, ἕζομαι and ἵζω are also quite [illegible].

μετά μετά occurs six-hundred and nineteen (619) times. It is restricted in the range of its verbs to twenty-four (24), of which twenty-two (22) are monothetic and two (2) diprothetic. Its favorite verb is ἵστημι. Leaving out its only exclusive, μεταμέλει, and it can not be said to be the favorite preposition of any verb. μετά is not a general

favorite in composition.

Ξύν. ξύν occurs thirty-five (35) times. It is not strictly an Attic preposition, surviving chiefly in legal and religious phrases. It has a range of one-hundred and fifty-three (153) verbs, of which one-hundred and three (103) are monoprothetic, fifty (50) diprothetic and one (1) triprothetic. In respect of range of combinable verbs, it stands second in the list of prepositions, being next to ἐπί. Its favorite verb is βαίνω with which it combines one-hundred and thirty (130) times and of which it is the favorite preposition. It is the favorite preposition of ten (10) verbs. It has an exclusive range of nineteen (19) verbs, of which thirteen (13) are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. There are no usurpations with ξύν.

παρά The preposition παρά occurs in simple form two-hundred and eighty-two (282) times. It combines with fifty-four (54) verbs, of which forty-eight (48) are monoprothetic and six (6) diprothetic. εἰμί is its favorite verb with which it occurs one hundred and seventy-three (173) times and of which it is the favorite preposition. It is the favorite preposition of seven (7) verbs and has a range of eight (8) meanings, four (4) being ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. παρά has no usurpations. While αἰτέω is found in Attic prose only in composition (except twice in Plato), and in Thucydides only with παρά and ἐπί (κατά once), yet the spheres of each are sharply defined.

περί περί occurs four-hundred and seventy-eight (478) times. It has a range of

forty-three (43) verbs, all of which are monoprothetic. Its favorite verb is γίγνομαι with which it combines forty-eight (48) times. It is the favorite preposition of three (3) verbs and is the exclusive preposition of two (2) verbs both of which are ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. περί has no usurpations.

πρό πρό occurs eighty (80) times. It has a combinable range of one hundred and five (105) verbs, sixty-nine (69) **being** monoprothetic thirty-five (35) diprothetic, and one (1) triprothetic. χωρέω is its favorite verb with which it combines thirty-seven (37) times. It is the favorite preposition of seven (7) verbs and is the exclusive preposition of six (6) verbs, one (1) of which is ἅπαξ εἰρημένον. No usurpations with πρό exist.

πρός The preposition πρός occurs in simple form eight hundred and [illegible] one ([illegible]) times. It has a considerable range of seventy-six (76) verbs of which fifty-six (56) are monoprothetic, seventeen (17) diprothetic, and one (1) triprothetic. Its favorite verb is βάλλω with which it occurs [illegible] ([illegible]) times and of which it is also the favorite preposition, being a little in advance of ἐς. Eleven (11) verbs claim it as a favorite and two (2) as an exclusive. No ἅπαξ εἰρημένα and no usurpations occur with πρός.

ὑπό ὑπό occurs sixty-four (64) times and has a range of eleven (11) verbs, all of which are monoprothetic. Its favorite verb is βαίνω with which it occurs nine (9) times. It is not a favorite of any verb and has but one (1) exclusive which is ἅπαξ εἰρημένον. [illegible]

ὑπό The simple ὑπό occurs four-hundred and twenty-two (422) times. Its range of combinable verbs consists of fifty-eight (58), of which forty-five (45) are monoprothetic, twelve diprothetic and one triprothetic. Its favorite verb is ἄγω, with which it combines ninety-four (94) times and of which it is the favorite preposition. Three (3) verbs claim it as their favorite preposition, and five (5) as an exclusive, of which one (1) is ἅπαξ εἰρημένον. In ὑποπτεύω and ὑποτοπέω we have usurpations of ὀπτεύω found only in Aristophanes and τοπέω used once by Eustathius, a Homeric commentator.

—— // ——

II. Statistical Tables

This portion of the work consists of four tables. The first shows all the simple verbs in Thucydides which combine with prepositions to form other verbs. It indicates the prepositions so used and the number of occurrences of both compounds and simples. It gives the complete statistics for monoprothetics based on simple verbs. I have taken no account of compounds whose verbal elements are not referable to simple verbs. Accordingly I have omitted verbs like ἐπικουρέω, προθυμέομαι, ἐγχειρέω, referable to ἐπίκουρος, θυμός, and χείρ respectively. On the other hand, such verbs as ἐνδίδωμι, ξυμπροθυμέομαι are included being referable to the simple δίδωμι and προθυμέομαι. A compound

like κατηγορέω, although the verbal element ηγορέω does not exist, is included, since ηγορέω is referable to ἀγορεύω. Another example is ἐκδιαιτάομαι (διαιτάω). Such verbs are starred. The second table shows the same facts for the diprothetics and triprothetics as the the first table for the monoprothetics. The third table shows the different combinations of prepositions as seen in diprothetics and triprothetics. The fourth table shows the relative rank of the prepositions, their favorite verbs and statistics. It also combines for the sake of convenience some of the more salient points of the other tables.

The statistics shown by the following tables, I believe to be complete and correct. At least no false indication can be obtained from the final indication

Table I. Statistics on Thucydidean [illegible]

(a) All the combinable verbs in Thucydides.

(b) The range of prepositions of each verb and vice versa.

(c) Statistics.

	Verbs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								No. of prefs.	Favorite preposition	No. of recurrence Simple vb.
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
1	ἀγγέλλω*	1		20	1	1		15	8				13	10	1				9	ἀπὸ	43
2	ἀγείρω											6							1	ξὺν	6
3	ἄγνυμι									2									1	κατὰ	
4	ἀγνοέω									2		3			5	2			4	πρὸ	1
5	ἄγχω			2															1	ἀπὸ	
6	ἄγω	36		53	7	18	9	43	13	17		14	8	1	8	45		7	14	πρὸς ἐπὶ	110
7	ἀγωνίζομαι		2		3		1					4			1				5	ξὺν	22
8	ἀδικέω											2							1	ξὺν	119
9	ἀθλέω	1																	1	ἀνὰ	1
10	ἀθροίζω											2							1	ξὺν	8

20

* The same principles have been employed in the alphabetical arrangement of the verbs as in the best indices and lexicons.

	Verbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. of preps.	Favor. prep.	No. of occurrences of simple
11	αἰνέω							14		1			70						3	παρά	
12	*αἰδέομαι		2					2								3			3		
13	αἱρέω	32		25	17	11				72		7	1	5	1			3	9	κατά	154
14	αΐσω		2	10				22		7		4							5	ἐπί	58
15	αἰσθάνομαι														10				1	πρό	120
16	αἰσχύνω																		1	κατά	8
17	*αἰτέομαι												1						1	παρά	
18	αἰτέω		1	6															2	ἀπό	21
19	αἰτιάομαι							6		2									2	ἐπί	15
20	ἀκολουθέω							7				3							2	ἐπί	13
21	ἀκοντίζω								8	2									2	ἐς	4
22	ἀκούω							2	13	2								27	4	ὑπό	74
23	ἀλγέω			1										2					2		2
24	ἀλείφω					2													1	ἐν	3
25	ἀληθεύω							2											1	ἐπί	

	Verbs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7											No. of [illegible]	[illegible]	No. of recurrence [illegible] simplex
26	×ἀλίσκω	2																	1	ἀπὸ	
27	×ἀλλάξειν			1															1	ἀπὸ	
28	ἀλλάσσω		2	26	?	1	1			3	1	7							8	ἀπὸ	1
29	×ἀλύω	6																	1	ἀνὰ	
30	ἁμαρτάνω				3	2													2	διὰ	71
31	ἀμάω				1														1	διὰ	
32	ἀμελέω												1						1	παρὰ	5
33	+ἀμύνομαι		2												2				2		
34	ἀμ[illegible]							0											1	ἐπὶ	17
35	[illegible]							1											1		
36	ἀναγκάζω							1		5						8			3	πρὸς	67
37	ἀνύτω			8															1	ἀπὸ	
38	ἀντιόομαι						25												1	ἐν	
39	ἀξιόω		1	1															2		98
40	ἀπατάω					7													1	ἐκ	5

	Verb	1 ἀνά	2 ἀντί	3 ἀπό	4 διά	5 ἐκ	6 ἐν	7 ἐπί	8 εἰς	9 κατά	10 μετά	11 ξύν	12 παρά	13 περί	14 πρό	15 πρός	16 ὑπέρ	17 ὑπό	No. of prep.	first prep.	No. of occurrences in simple
41	ἅπτομαι		2																1	ἀντί	
42	ἅπτω									2		2						1	3		1?
43	ἀράομαι			1						1									2		
44	ἀργυρίζω					1													1	ἐκ	
45	ἀρέσκω			1															1	ἀπό	21
46	ἀρκέω		1																1	ἀντί	2
47	ἁρμόζω											1							1	ξύν	
48	ἀρνέομαι			1															1	ἀπό	2
49	ἁρπάζω				4														1	διά	3
50	ἀρτάω			1		1						1							3		2
51	ἀρτύω					16													1	ἐκ	
52	ἄρχω											7						14	2	ὑπό	77
53	αὐλίζω						3	2											2	ἐν	7
54	αὐξάνω							2											1	ἐπί	0
55	αὐτομολέω			1															1	ἀπό	7

	[illegible]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]																1		1	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]				1														1	[illegible]	
[illegible]	βαίνω	26		48	34	7	1	11	20	25		130	19		2	4	9		13	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	βάλλω	5	1	3	22	8	12	8	65	9	10	7	9	4	6	67	6		10	[illegible]	24
[illegible]	* [illegible]											1							1	[illegible]	
[illegible]	* [illegible]															1	1		2		
[illegible]	[illegible]									1									1	[illegible]	54
[illegible]	[illegible]	2		3	3	5	2	2	2	2		1							9	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]							2											1	[illegible]	
[illegible]	βλέπω			1															1	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	βοάω	1			2		2	9		3									5	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]		2			1		27				11	13			25			6	[illegible]	156
[illegible]	* [illegible]				3														1	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]							34				2			2				5	[illegible]	109
[illegible]	[illegible]									1									1	[illegible]	

	[illegible]	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
71	γελάω									1									1	κατὰ	
72	γηράσκω						1												1	ἐν	
73	γίγνομαι			5	1	1	9	74				5	44	48	7	32			[illegible]	ἐπὶ	534
74	γιγνώσκω	3			10			4		8	7	3			3				7	διὰ	130
75	γράφω	2	1				3	3	1		2	16			1			1	9	ἐπὶ	19
76	δαμάζω									1									1	κατὰ	
77	δαρθάνω									1									1	κατὰ	
78	δατέομαι	1																	1	ἀνὰ	
79	δείδω									3									1	κατὰ	40
80	δείκνυμι			14			2	4							1			2	[illegible]	ἀπὸ	19
81	δέχομαι	1		9			13		2							55		11	6	πρὸς	110
82	δέω	9								3								1	3	ἀνὰ	10
83	δέω			2												11			2	πρὸ	181
84	δηλόω														2				1	πρὸ	[illegible]
85	διαλέγομαι					1	1					1							3		6

86	διδάσκω				1										1				2		26
87	διδασκαλ	3		5	1	2													4	ἀπό	
88	δίδωμι	2	5	81	2	4	38	6			3		82		31				10	κατὰ ἀπό	113
89	διϊσχυρίζομαι									2									1	κατὰ	7
90	δικαιόω				1														1	διὰ	1
91	διώκω			2		1		11		14		2			1				6	κατὰ	24
92	δοξάζω						3												1	ἐν	
93	δοκέω											3			2				2	ἐπὶ	309
94	δουλόω									2									1	κατὰ	29
95	δράω											1							1	ἐπὶ	54
96	δυναστεύω												1						1	παρὰ	2
97	δύω			1	1		1			11									4	κατὰ	
98	δωρεάω												1						1	παρὰ	
99	ἐγγυάω				1														1	διὰ	
100	ἕδρευω ἐζομαι									17									1	κατὰ	

	Verb	1 ἀνά	2 ἀντί	3 ἀπό	4 διά	5 ἐκ	6 ἐν	7 ἐπί	8 ἐς	9 κατά	10 μετά	11 ξύν	12 παρά	13 περί	14 πρό	15 πρός	16 ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. of prefix	Fav. prep.	No. of occurrences of simple
101	ἐθίζω											1							1	ξύν	1
102	εἶδον			2			3	4		6				10	10		6		7	περὶ πρὸ	64
103	εἴκω												2					2	2		
104	εἴλλω						1												1	ἐν	
105	εἰμί			10		35	28	1			3	3	173	25		8		2	10	παρὰ	2399
106	εἶμι			33	6	25		83	11	7	3	11	13	1	15	29			12	ἐπὶ	116
107	εἶπον	3	15	5		1		1							20			3	7	πρὸ	144
108	εἴωθα εἴθισμαι			4	3	4				6				2					5	κατὰ	33
109	ἐλαύνω		2		17									1		4			4	διὰ	12
110	ἐλέγχω					1													1	ἐκ	5
111	ἐλευθερόω											4							1	ξύν	31
112	ἕλκω	12	1	2				2		7								1	6	ἀνὰ	4
113	ἐλπίζω		1					2											2		53
114	ἐπαινέω									1									1	κατὰ	26
115	ἔοικα			1															1		

2,

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ἀρ. σ. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] σημεῖα [illegible]
116	ἑορτάζω				1														1	διὰ	1
117	ἐπιμελοῦμαι														1				1	ἐπὶ	
118	ἕπομαι							11				8							2	ἐπὶ	15
119	ἐργάζομαι					9				8		1			3	1			5	[illegible]	7
120	ἐρεθίζω	1																	1	[illegible]	
121	ἔρομαι							3											1	ἐπὶ	3
122	ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν)	1		76	20	77		76	37	12	3	5	41	3	20	18			3	ἀπὸ ἐπὶ	17
123	ἐρωτάω							4											1	ἐπὶ	5
124	ἐτάζω					3													1	ἐκ	
125	εὐδαιμονέω						1												1	ἐν	1
126	εὕδω									1									1	κατὰ	
127	εὑρίσκω	1				2													2		72
128	ἐῶ	1	5	9											8				4	[illegible]	5
129	ἐχθάνομαι			4															1	ἀπὸ	
130	ἔχω	16	4	74	6			24		45	24	3	120	7	31	12	7	7	4	παρὰ	767

	[illegible]	1 ἀνά	2 ἀντί	3 ἀπό	4 διά	5 εἰς	6 ἐν	7 ἐπί	8 ἐκ	9 κατά	10 μετά	11 [illegible]	12 παρά	13 περί	14 πρό	15 πρός	16 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	occurrences
[illegible]	ζάω			1	1														2		20
[illegible]	ζεύγνυμι	1																	1	ἀνά	1
33	ζητέω	2																	1		
34	ἡγέομαι				1	11			4	1								1	5	ἐκ	25
35	+ ἥξειν									10						2			1	κατά	
136	ἥκω	1			1					4		1	1		1	34			1	παρά	56
137	ἧμαι									13									1	κατά	
138	ἡσσάομαι		1																1	ἀντί	34
39	θάπτω											1							1	ξύν	14
40	θαρσέω	6																	1	ἀνά	39
141	θαρσύνω												5						1	παρά	7
42	θειάζω							2											1	ἐπί	1
43	θεραπεύω							2											1	ἐπί	22
44	θέω				1					2						1			3		5
45	θνήσκω			65											1				2	ἀπό	32

	Verbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No. of verbs	Fav. prep.	No. of occurrences of simple
170	θωρήσσω				1														1	διὰ	18
171	θρώσκω				2														1	διὰ	
172	ἵζω									12									1	κατὰ	
173	ἵημι	21		47		2	2	15		6		1	5		11	2			10	ἀπὸ	1
70	ἱκνέομαι			12	1	1													[illegible]	ἀπὸ	2
57	ἱππεύω												2			1			2		
[illegible]	ἰσόομαι		1																1	ἀπὸ	
3	ἴσημι					3													1	ἐκ	
74	ἵστημι	45	27	49	7	3	2	5		260	25	31	14	23	11			12	14	ἀπὸ	78
[illegible]	ἰσχανάομαι																	26	1	ὑπὸ	
76	ἰσχναίνω		1	1															2		7
57	ἴσχω							3		2				1	5	2			5	πρὸ	5
[illegible]	καίω									2									1	κατὰ	5
[illegible]	καλέω	5					4	30		1	1	12	25		22	3			[illegible]	[illegible]	78
61	κάμνω					1													1	ἐκ	5

	Verbe	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	εἰς	ἐκ	ἐπί	ἐν	κατά	μετά	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	σύν	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] recurrence simple
161	καλύπτω					1													1	ἐν	2
162	κατεσθίω						1												1	ἐν	4
163	κεῖμαι	2			5		12	30	1			14		1	4	18		1	10	ἐπὶ	38
164	κελεύομαι				1								24						2	παρὰ	
165	κελεύω		2					2				1							3	—	148
166	κεράννυμαι											1							1	ξὺν	2
167	κηρυκεύομαι				1			17								1			5	ἐπὶ	—
168	κηρύσσω	1																	1	—	9
169	κινδυνεύω			3	12							3	2		2				5	διὰ	55
170	κινέω				1														1	διὰ	
171	κλάω	2						3											2		
172	κλέπτω				1														1	διὰ	
173	κληρόω			2	1														2		1
174	κλῄω			11						4		6		3					4	ἀπὸ	5
175	κλίνω					1		1											2		

	Verbs	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. of verbs	Fav. prep.	No. of occurrences of simple
176	κλύζω							1		1				1					3		
177	*κοινόομαι											1							1	ξὺν	
178	κολάπτω					1													1	ἐκ	
179	κολπίζω									1									1	κατὰ	
180	κολυμβάω			1						1									2		
181	κομίζω	4		9	14	3			13	2		2	6	2		5			10	διὰ ἐς	70
182	κομπέω							2											1	ἐπὶ	1
183	κόπτω				2	1				4				1	2				5	κατὰ	8
184	κοσμέω				5														1	διὰ	7
185	κράζω						1												1	ἐν	
186	κρατέω							17		1									2	ἐπὶ	72
187	κρεμάννυμι					1		4											2	ἐπὶ	
188	*κρίνομαι			36	10													1	3	ἀπὸ	
189	κρίνω	1				2									1				3		38
190	κρούω	3	1	5		4						2							5	ἀπὸ	7

	Verbs	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. of comp.	Prev. prep.	No. of occurrences
191	κρύπτω			3				1											2	ἀπό	6
192	κτάομαι	1						3				2				5			4	πρὸς	46
193	κτείνω			68															1	ἀπὸ	20
194	κτίζω											1							1	ξὺν	14
195	κύπτω						1												1	ἐν	
196	κύρω							2											1	ἐπὶ	2
197	κωλύω			3	13			1											3	διὰ	66
198	λαμβάνω	25	14	25	1			5		65	5	27	34	1	2	24		11	13	κατὰ	207
199	λαμπρύνομαι						1												1	ἐν	1
200	λανθάνω				2														1	διὰ	60
201	* λαίω			3															1	ἀπὸ	
*20→ 202	λέγω (to pick out)		15	5	3			2							1				5	ξὺν	261
203	λείπω			29	7	2	7	5		34			4		9			23	9	κατὰ	21
204	λεύω									1									1	κατὰ	1
205	[illegible]													1					1	περὶ	
+ 202	λέγω (to say)					4				3		37							3		

	Verbs	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
206	λιμπάνω									1									1	κατὰ	
207	λογίζομαι	2				4													2	ἐκ	14
208	λογίζω														3				1	πρὸ	2
209	λυπέω												2						1	παρὰ	10
210	λύω			14	35					44			3					1	5	κατὰ διὰ	46
211	μανθάνω							1							1				2		15
212	μαστιγόω											1							1	ξὺν	
213	μαρτύρομαι							1											1	ἐπὶ	2
214	μαχέω							1				15							2	ξὺν	
215	μάχομαι	1		1	5							2			1				5	διὰ	51
216	μελέομαι							7											1	ἐπὶ	
217	μέλομαι							2											1	ἐπὶ	
218	μέλω										7								1	μετὰ	1
219	μέλλω		1		10														2	διὰ	181
220	μέμφομαι				1					3									2	κατὰ	13

	Verbs	ἀνὰ	ἀντὶ	ἀπὸ	διὰ	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπὶ	ἐς	κατὰ	μετὰ	ξὺν	παρὰ	περὶ	πρὸ	πρὸς	ὑπὲρ	ὑπὸ	No. of Preps.	[illegible]	No. [illegible]
221	μένω	6					17	4				4	11	15		1		29	8	ὑπὸ	5
222	μετρέω											2							1	ξὺν	
223	μηχανάομαι		1																1	ἀντὶ	7
224	μίγνυμι							3				11				25		1	4	πρὸς	
225	μιμνήσκω	4		1				2										6	4	ὑπὸ	21
226	μίμνω							3				3				4			3		
227	μισθόω			1												2			2		4
228	μνημονεύω				1														1	διὰ	2
229	μονόω			1															1	ἀπὸ	7
230	μυθέομαι												5						1	παρὰ	
231	ναυμαχέω				4							1							2	διὰ	58
232	ναυπηγέω		2																1	ἀντὶ	5
233	νείφω																	2	1	ὑπὸ	
234	νέμω				2			1		1									3		39
235	+ νέομαι	9																	1	ἀνὰ	

	Verbs	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	εἰς	ἐκ	ἐπί	ἐν	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. of [illegible]	[illegible]	No. of [illegible]
[illegible]	νέμω					1										1			2		
[illegible]	νέω								1			1							2		2
[illegible]	νικάω					2									2				2		,09
[illegible]	νοέομαι			1	63													8	3	διὰ	
[illegible]	νοσέω							15		6					1				3	ἐπὶ	
[illegible]	νοστέω			1														1	2	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]			1															1	ἀπὸ	
[illegible]	οἴγνυμι	15																	1	ἀνὰ	
[illegible]	οἶδα											11			8				2	ξὺν	,23
[illegible]	οἰκέω			1	1	1	8	2		8		3	3			3			9	κατὰ	85
[illegible]	οἰκίζομαι	4					1												2	ἀνὰ	
[illegible]	οἰκίζω			1		2				2		1							4	κατὰ	26
[illegible]	οἰκοδομέω	2		2	2		6	1	1			1	4	1		2			10	ἐν	22
[illegible]	οἰκτίζω		1																1	ἀντὶ	1
[illegible]	οἰμώζω	1																	1	ἀνὰ	

	Verbs	ἀμφί	ἀνά	ἀπό	διά	εἰς	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐκ	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. of [illegible]	Fav. prefix	No. of occurrence [illegible]
251	ὀκέλλω							2											1	ἐπὶ	3
252	ὀκνέω			9						2									2	ἀπὸ	4
253	ὀλισθάνω			1															1	ἀπὸ	
254	ὄλλυμι			41	3														2	ἀπὸ	1
255	ὀλοφύρομαι	1		1												1			3		4
256	ὁμιλέω															2			1	πρὸς	5
257	ὄμνυμι			1				1				12							3	ξὺν	20
258	ὁμολογέω											1							1	ξὺν	18
259	ὀνομάζω		1					4											2	ἐπὶ	17
260	ὀξύνω												4						1	παρὰ	
261	ὀπτεύω																	16	1	ὑπὸ	
262	ὁράω						1	3		6				28	6		3	1	7	περὶ	155
263	ὀρθόω	1								21									2	κατὰ	10
264	ὁρίζω					+													1	ἐκ	2
265	ὁρμάω			6		3													2	ἀπὸ	28

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	ὁμοιόω		5					2						~					3	ἐπὶ	19
[illegible]	[illegible]							1		1				1	1			1	6	κατὰ	15
[illegible]	[illegible]				1					1									3		1
[illegible]	ὀτρύνω					2		2											2		
[illegible]	ὀφείλω		1					1							1	2			4		
[illegible]	παλαίω						1												1	ἐν	
[illegible]	[illegible]		2												3				2		91
[illegible]	πατάσσω		1																1	ἀντὶ	
[illegible]	πατέω									2									1	κατὰ	
[illegible]	παύω	7				1				7									3	ἀνὰ κατὰ	4
276	[illegible]	15										1							2	ἀνὰ	213
[illegible]	[illegible]	3		?															2	ἀπὸ	56
[illegible]	πέμπω	1	4	45	?	4		2	?		2	0	5	0	4	0		1	14	ἀπὸ ἐκ	203
[illegible]	[illegible]				3														1	διὰ	27
[illegible]	[illegible]									2									1	κατὰ	4

Verbs	ἀμφί	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	εἰς	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	κατά	μετά	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	σύν	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. of [illegible]	Prev. [illegible]	No. of [illegible]
πελεκίζω														2				1	πρὸ	
πίμπλημι	1		1	1	1	1												5		1
πίμπρημι						5							1					2	ἐν	1
πίπτω	1		1		22	11	8	16	2	1	2	1	3		3		1	13	πρὸς	[illegible]
πλέκω											1							1	ξὺν	
πλέω	1	2	37	11	37	1	72	27	27		15	61	35	1	22			14	παρὰ ἐπὶ	203
πλη[illegible]					1													1	ἐκ	
πλη[illegible]	1	3					1				2				3			5		51
πλήσσω					8				3									2	ἐκ	5
πνέω					2	2												2		
ποιέω		2				4				2		1	8	1	5			7	πρὸς	433
πολεμέω		2		4	1				5		16				3			6	ξὺν	109
πολεμόω					2										1			2		4
πολιορκέω		1		1	11						3							4	ἐκ	59
πολιτεύω						2					3							2		14

	Ῥῆμα	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	ποιέω					1													1	ἐκ	3
[illegible]	πορεύω				2		1					1							3		7
[illegible]	πορθέω				3	2													2		14
[illegible]	πορίζω					4						3							2		20
[illegible]	πράσσω	2			6	1						13							4	ξύν	91
[illegible]	πρεσβεύω		1									2							2		20
[illegible]	προθυμέομαι											3							1	ξύν	15
[illegible]	πυνθάνομαι														2				1	πρό	66
[illegible]	ῥαίνω											1							1	ξύν	
[illegible]	ῥέω									1				2					2		5
[illegible]	ῥήγνυμι	3		2						1		1	3						5		
[illegible]	ῥίπτω	4																	1	ἀνά	3
[illegible]	ῥώννυμι	1						1											2	ἐπί	5
[illegible]	σαλεύω			3															1	ἀπό	
[illegible]	σείω	1								1					1				3		2

	[illegible]	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	εἰς	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐκ	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	[illegible] forms	[illegible]	secundum [illegible]
311	σημαίνω			1				1										2	3		17
312	σιμόω			1															1	ἀπὸ	
313	σιτίζω							3											1	ἐπὶ	
314	σκάπτω									4									1	κατὰ	1
315	σκεδάννυμι			1	2														2		7
316	σκέπτω									3									1	κατὰ	
317	σκευάζω	2			1			8		10		1	164						6	παρὰ	3
318	σκήπτω							2		1									2		1
319	σκοπέω	2			5									2	5				4		37
320	σκοτάζω											2							1	ξὺν	
321	σπάω	3		2	6			5		1									5	διὰ	
322	σπείρω				2														1	διὰ	
323	σπένδω							1											1	ἐπὶ	41
324	σπέρχω							1		1									2		
325	σπεύδω			1															1	ἀπὸ	10

	1 ἀνά	2 ἀντί	3 ἀπό	4 διά	5 ἐκ	6 ἐν	7 ἐπί	8 ἐσ	9 κατά	μετά	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	σύν	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
σταυρόω	1		3	1									1	1	1			6	ἀπὸ	2
στέλλω	3		64				12				1			1				5	ἀπὸ	4
στερεόω			6															1	ἀπὸ	16
στρατεύω					8		8				25							3	ξὺν	11
στρατοπεδεύομαι		2			1	1												3		27
στρέφω	5		6				3		19		9						2	6	κατὰ	
σύρω			1															1	ἀπὸ	
σφάζω			2															1	ἀπὸ	[illegible]
σχίζω				23							1							2	διὰ	57
ταλαιπωρέω							1								1			2		16
ταράσσω											1							1	ξὺν	5
τάσσω		10		6			11			1	14+1?			3	22			8	[illegible]	65
ταχύνω							1											1	ἐπὶ	
τείνω												3				1	2	3		
τειχίζω			17		4	1	2				2	11			1		1	8	ἀπὸ	[illegible]

	[illegible]	ἀμφί	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	εἰς	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	σύν	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
341	Τεκμαίρομαι											1							1	ἐπί	3
342	Τελέω			3	3			10				2				1		1	6	ἐπί	4
343	Τελευτάω						1												1	ἐν	59
344	Τέμνω			1			1					5							3	ἐπί	35
345	Τεχνάομαι					1													1	ἐν	5
346	Τηρέω							3												ἐπί	6
347	Τίθημι	13	3	1	3			39	1	1	2	8	1	3	1	30		7	7	ἐπί πρός	37
348	Τίκτω						1												1	ἐν	
349	Τιμάω							3							6				–	ἐπί	24
350	Τιμωρέω		1												2				–		25
351	Τίνω					2														ἐν	
352	Τολμάω		2	1															2		33
353	Τοξεύω									1									1	κατά	4
354	+ Τοπεύω																	1	1	ὑπό	
355	Τοπέω																	8	1	ὑπό	

73

	[illegible]	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. [illegible]	Prep. [illegible]	No. [illegible]
[illegible]	Τραυματίζω									5									1	κατὰ	4
[illegible]	Τρέπω			22	1			24					1		2				5	ἐπὶ ἀπὸ	105
[illegible]	Τρέφω				1														1	διὰ	11
[illegible]	Τρέχω	1			2	1		3	2	7		1							7	κατὰ	
[illegible]	Τρίβω				7					1		1							3	διὰ	7
[illegible]	Τυγχάνω					2													1	ἐν	3
[illegible]	[illegible]		1				1	7				2	0	2	1				7	περὶ	135
[illegible]	ὑβρίζω					2		1											2		7
[illegible]	ὑστερίζω							1											1	ἐπὶ	1
[illegible]	φαίνω	1		19	7	1		1		1							2	1	8	ἀπὸ	10
[illegible]	φέρω	5		7	24	3		70	10	9	1	40	3	1	2	20	5		14	ξὺν ἐπὶ	7[illegible]
[illegible]	φεύγω			6	44	1				54								7	5	διὰ	[illegible]
[illegible]	φθάνω														3				1	πρὸ	[illegible]
[illegible]	φθείρω			1	51														2	διὰ	7[illegible]
[illegible]	φλέγω							1		1									2		

[illegible]	ἀνά	ἀντί	ἀπό	διά	ἐκ	ἐν	ἐπί	ἐς	κατά	μετά	ξύν	παρά	περί	πρό	πρός	ὑπέρ	ὑπό	No. of prefixes	Fav. prep.	[illegible]
φοβέω					8				2	1								3	ἐκ	118
φοιτάω							2											1	ἐπί	7
φορέω	1			2				1			1							4		4
φορτίζομαι			1															1	ἀπὸ	
φράσσω			1			2												2		7
+ φρέω				1														1	διὰ	
φρονέω									13				1			3		3	κατὰ	12
φροντίζω					1													1	ἐκ	
φρουρέω						2							1					2		12
φυγγάνω				1														1	διὰ	
φυλάσσω				1										3				2	πρὸ	
φωράω									2									1	κατὰ	1
χειμάζω				4			1											2	διὰ	5
χειρίζω						2				5								2	μετὰ	
χειροτονέω		2																1	ἀντὶ	

	ῥῆμα	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 διὰ	5 ἐκ	6 ἐν	7 ἐπὶ	8 [illegible]	9 κατὰ	10 μετὰ	11 ξὺν	12 παρὰ	13 περὶ	14 πρὸ	15 πρὸς	16 [illegible]	17 ὑπὸ	[illegible]	Prov. prép.	[illegible]
31	χέω				2														1	διὰ	
[illegible]	χόω															2			1	πρὸς	4
[illegible]	χράω			3	3			1											3		143
[illegible]	χρηματίζομαι					1													1	ἐκ	
[illegible]	χρονίζω						1												1	ἐν	2
[illegible]	χωλόω			1															1	ἀπὸ	
[illegible]	χωρέω	14		52				1			2	25			35	45		30	8	ἀνὰ	103
[illegible]	ψηφίζομαι				1					1									2		45
[illegible]	ψηφίζω	1						4											2	ἐπὶ	
[illegible]	ψύχω			1	1														2		
[illegible]	ὠθέω	1			2									2					5	ἀπὸ	6

Table II. Statistics for Thucydides.

	Verbs		Preposition combination			Verbs		Preposition combination	
1	ἀγορεύω	1	προσκατα	1				ὑπερ	1
2	ἄγω	10	ἀνθυπο	1	5	αἴρω	1	ἐπανα	1
			ἀντανα	1	6	αἰτέω	1	ἀνταπο	1
			ἀντεπι	2	7	αἰτιάομαι	1	ξυνεπι	1
			ἐξανα	2	8	+ἁλίσκω	3	ἀτανα	4
			ἐπανα	2				προσανα	2
			ἐπεκ	3				ὑπανα	2
			ἐπικατα	2	9	ἀλλάσσω	1	ἐξαπο	1
			ξυνεπι	4	10	ἁμαρτάνω	1	ξυνεκ	1
			προανα	1	11	ἀμύνω	1	ξυνεπι	1
			προεκ	2	12	ἀντάω	1	προαπο	3
3	αἰνέω	2	ξυνεπι	1	13	+ἄρχομαι	1	προκατα	1
			προεπι	1	14	ἄρχω	1	προϋπο	5
4	αἱρέω	6	ἐπικατα	1	15	ᾄσσω	1	προεκ	1
			ξυνανα	1	16	βαίνω	9	ἐπανα	1
			ξυναπο	1				ἐπεκ	2
			ξυγκατα	5				ἐπες	2
			προσανα	1				ἐπ[illegible]	1

	Verbs	[illegible]	Prepositional Combinations	[illegible]		Verbs	[illegible]	Prepositional Combinations	[illegible]
			ἐπικατα	5				προεπι	
			ξυνδια	1	21	γίγνομαι	2	ξυμπαρα	
			ξυγκατα	1				παρεξεν	1
			προανα	1	22	γιγνώσκω	3	ξυνδια	2
			ὑποκατα	1				προδια	2
17	βάλλω	8	ἐπεσ	1				προκατα	1
			ξυνδια	2	23	δαρθάνω	1	ἐπικατα	1
			ξυνεσ	2	24	δίδωμι	3	ἀνταπο	7
			προδια	1				καταπρο	7
			προεν	1				ὑπει	1
			προπαρα	1	25	διώκω	1	ξυγκατα	1
			προσξυν	1	26	δουλόω	1	ξυγκατα	2
			προσπερι	2	27	ἕζομαι	3	ἀντικατα	2
18	βιβάζω	3	ἀντεν	1				ἐγκατα	2
			ἐπανα	1				προσκατα	6
			μετεν	1	28	εἰμί	2	ἐπιπαρα	1
19	βοηθέω	1	ἐπεκ	1				ξυμπαρα	1
20	βουλεύω	2	ἀντεπι	3	29	εἶμι	11	ἀντανα	1

	[illegible]		Compositiones Combinationes	
			ἀντεπι	5
			ἀντιπρο	1
			ἐπει	20
			ἐπικατα	1
			ἐπιπαρα	5
			ξυνεκ	1
			ξυνεπι	1
			προεκ	1
			[illegible]	1
			ὑπαπο	2
50	εἶπον	1	ἐπαν	1
51	ἐργάζομαι	1	ξυγκατα	1
52	ἔρχομαι	10	διεξ	3
			ἐπαν	3
			ἐπεξ	20
			ἐπεισ	2
			ξυνεκ	1
			ξυνεπ	2

	[illegible]		Compositiones Combinationes	
			[illegible]	1
			[illegible]	2
			[illegible]	1
			ὑπεξ	2
53	εὔχομαι	1	ξυνεπι	1
54	ἔχω	3	ἀντιπαρα	1
			ἐμπαρα	2
			παρακατα	1
			[illegible]	1
			προκατα	1
			προσπαρα	1
55	ἧμαι	6	ἀντικάτα	1
			ἐγκατα	1
			ξυγκατα	2
			παρακατα	1
			[illegible]	1
			προσκατα	1
56	θέω	2	ἐπεκ	2

			προεκ	1				προκατα	1
37	θνήσκω	1	ἐναπι	2				προσαπο	1
38	ἵημι	2	διεκ	1	42	ἴσχω	1	παρανα	1
			ἐπανα	1	43	καλέω	[illegible]	ἀντιπαρα	1
39	ἱκνέομαι	2	προαπο	2				προπαρα	[illegible]
			προσαπο	1	44	καλέομαι	[illegible]	ἀντιπαρα	1
40	ἴσημι	1	ἐπανα	1	45	κεῖμαι	1	ὑπεκ	2
41	ἵστημι	13	ἀντικατα	[illegible]	46	κλάω	[illegible]	ἐναπι	1
			ἀπανα	7	47	κομίζω	2	ξυμπαρα	2
			ἐγκατα	[illegible]				ὑπεκ	
			ἐξανα	4	48	λαμβάνω	5	ἐγκατα	5
			ἐπανα	[illegible]				ἐπικατα	2
			ἐπικατα	1				ξυνεπι	5
			μετανα	[illegible]				ξυγκατα	2
			ξυναπο	[illegible]				προκατα	6
			ξυνεπι	[illegible]	49	λέγω	1	ἐγκατα	[illegible]
			ξυγκατα	3	50	λείπω	4	ἐγκατα	11
			προαπο					ξυγκατα	1

	Verb	No. of Combinations	Prepositional Combination	No. of occurrences		Verb	No. of Combinations	Prepositional Combination	No. of occurrences
			παρακατα	1	64	πειράω	2	ἐπιμετα	2
			προκατα	2				ξυμπρο	1
51	λιπεῖν	1	ἀντιπαρα	1				προαπο	1
52	μολοῦμαι	1	ξυνεπι	1				προσμετα	2
53	μένω	2	ἀντικατα	1				ὑπεκ	1
			ξυμπαρα	1	65	πήγνυμι	1	παρακατα	1
54	νέμω	1	ξυγκατα	1	66	πίπτω	1	ξυνεσ	2
55	νοέω	1	ξυναπο	1	67	πλέω	6	ἀντεκ	1
56	νέω	1	ἐπιπαρα	1				ἀντιπαρα	1
57	οἰκέω	1	προσξυν	3				διεκ	2
58	οἰκίζω	1	ξυγκατα	1				ἐπεκ	1
59	οἰκοδομέω	1	ἐγκατα	1				ἐπεσ	2
60	ὄλλυμι	3	ξυναπο	2				ξυνεκ	1
			προαπο	2	68	πολεμέω	1	ξυνδια	1
			προσαπο	2	69	σκευάζομαι	1	ἀντιπαρα	3
61	ὀρθόω	1	ἐπανα	1	70	σκευάζω	2	ξυγκατα	
62	ὁρμίζω	1	ἐγκατα	1				προπαρα	3
63	πείθω	1	ξυνανα	1	71	σκήπτω	1	ἐγκατα	1

	Verbs	No. of combinations	Prepositional Combinations	No. of occurrences
72	στέλλω	4	ξυναπο	1
			προαπο	3
			προσαπο	1
			προσεπι	2
73	στρατεύω	1	ξυνεπι	1
74	στρέφω	2	ἐπανα	2
			ξυγκατα	1
75	σώζω	1	ξυνδια	5
76	τάσσω	2	ἀντεπι	1
			αντιπαρα	6
77	τειχίζω	1	ἀντεπι	1
78	τίθημι	3	ἀντεπι	1
			ξυνεπι	5
			ὑπεκ	1
79	τρίβω	1	ἐνδια	5
80	φαίνω	1	ἀνταπο	2
81	φέρω	3	ἐπεσ	1
			ἐπιδια	[illegible]
			ξυνεκ	[illegible]

	Verbs	No. of combinations	Prepositional Combinations	No. of occurrences
82	φεύγω	2	προκατα	[illegible]
			ὑπεκ	[illegible]
83	φθείρω	1	προδια	[illegible]
84	[illegible]	5	ἐξανα	[illegible]
			ἐπανα	[illegible]
			προανα	1
			προαπο	1
			ὑπανα	1
85	ψεύδομαι	1	ἐπικατα	1
86	ὀπτεύω	1	ἀνθυπο	1

[illegible]

1	ἄγω	3	ἀντεπανα ἀντεπεκ ὑπεξανα	1 1 1
2	εἶμι	1	ἀντεπεκ	2
3	ἐλαύνω	1	αντεπεκ	1
4	ἔρχομαι	1	αντεπεκ	1
5	εὑρίσκω	1	προσεπεκ	1
6	ἵστημι	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1

Table III. Prepositional combinations.

(a) Diprothetic

	Combination	[illegible]		Combination	[illegible]		Combination	[illegible]		Combination	[illegible]
1	ἀνθυπο	2	19	ἐπιδια	2	37	παρανα	1	55	προσξυν	2
2	ἀντανα	4	20	ἐπεκ	7	38	παρεκ	1	56	προσπαρα	4
3	ἀνταπο	3	21	ἐπεσ	5	39	παρακατα	4	57	προσπρο	1
4	ἀντεκ	1	22	ἐπικατα	9	40	προανα	5	58	ὑπανα	2
5	ἀντεν	1	23	ἐπιμετα	1	41	προαπο	7	59	ὑπαπο	1
6	ἀντεπι	6	24	ἐπιπαρα	3	42	προδια	3	60	ὑπεκ	7
7	ἀντικατα	3	25	καταπρο	1	43	προεκ	5	61	ὑπεν	1
8	ἀντιπαρα	7	26	μετανα	1	44	προεν	1	62	ὑποκατα	1
9	ἀντιπρο	1	27	μετεν	1	45	προεπι	2			
10	ἀπανα	2	28	ξυνανα	2	46	προκατα	7			
11	διεκ	3	29	ξυναπο	5	47	προξυν	[illegible]			
12	ἐξανα	3	30	ξυνδια	5	48	προπαρα	2			
13	ἐξαπο	1	31	ξυνεκ	5	49	προυπο	1			
14	ἐναπο	2	32	ξυνεξ	3	50	προσανα	2			
15	ἐνδια	1	33	ξυνεπι	11	51	προσαπο	4			
16	ἐγκατα	8	34	ξυγκατα	13	52	προσεπι	1			
17	ἐμπαρα	1	35	ξυμπαρα	4	53	προσκατα	4			
18	ἐπανα	12	36	ξυμπρο	1	54	προσμετα	1			

(b) Triprothetic.

	Combination	[illegible]
1	ἀντεπανα	1
2	ἀντεπεκ	4
3	ξυνεπανα	1
4	προσεπανα	1
5	προσεπεκ	1
6	ὑπεξανα	1

Table IV. Statistics for the Prepositions.

	Prep.	No. of occurrences of simple	No. of verbs in comp.	No. of mono- [illegible]	No. of di- [illegible] instances	No. of tri- [illegible] instances	No. of [illegible]	No. of [illegible]	No. of times [illegible]	Proportion of [illegible]	times in com- [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Favorite verbs
1	ἀμφὶ	2												
2	ἀνὰ	2	77	77			11	7	177	5	[illegible]	16		χωρέω
3	ἀντὶ	52	50	75	27	5	10	7	71		[illegible]	14		ἔχω, ἵστημι, εἶπον
4	ἀπὸ	634	117	112	2		23	15	112	22	3	6		ἱκνέομαι
5	διὰ	554	101	98	3		18	[illegible]	157	14	0	3		φθείρω
6	ἐκ	774	89	85	7		17	9	75	8	1	4		ἔρχομαι, πέμπω
7	ἐν	1774	67	55	12		3	11	35	3	11	1		δίδωμι
8	ἐπὶ	1246	156	117	39		20	5	35	23	1	3		εἰμι, γίγνομαι, ἔρχομαι
9	ἐσ	1012	23	23					50	1	1	2		βάλλω
10	κατὰ	861	105	107	1		25	12	200	16	5	5		ἵστημι
11	μετὰ	619	24	22	2		1		25		15	1		ἵστημι
12	ξὺν	55	154	103	50	1	11	13	130	10	2	15		βαίνω
13	παρὰ	282	54	78	6		8	7	175	7	3	11		εἰμί
14	περὶ	718	73	43			2	2	78	3	4	7		γίγνομαι
15	πρὸ	86	105	69	35	1	6	1	57	7	5	12		χωρέω
16	πρὸς	801	74	56	17	1	2		67	11	10	5		βάλλω
17	ὑπὲρ	64	11	11			1	1	9		17	13		βαίνω
18	ὑπὸ	422	58	75	12	1	5	1	94	3	12	10		ἄρχω

III. An Examination of the Statistics.

Introductory.

The preposition is a local adverb.

The prevalent definition of the verb is predication. There is no kind of predication that does not imply motion actual or potential. At any rate in the consideration of the preposition or its relation to the verb, we are justified in making that element predominant which is necessarily the most fundamental. Motion in a verb, then, is that quality in a verb which is capable of direction.

The fundamental notion of a preposition is one of place. The deviations from this notion, the transfers from place to time, or the paling out of the original color, all have their basis in the primal notion of place.

It is unnecessary to demonstrate the interdependence and kinship of the notions of motion and place. Place involves motion just as the preposition involves the verb. It also lies implicitly in the nature of the subject that certain forms of motion will have a natural affinity for certain relations of place, while [illegible] forms of both motion and place [illegible] absolutely refuse to coalesce. This is due to the different modifications of motion assumed in the verb. *By modification of motion*, we mean *the alteration of its character, the distinction of its kind, or the indication of its direction*. Absolutely pure motion is free from such modification. If there were a verb which designated motion without reference to direction, kind, or place, it would be said to denote pure motion. That pure motion does not exist in language. Language begins with concrete motions, however general the application which the expression of that motion may have had.

after the motion had once taken form. Thus there are verbs which express motion in a more general way than others. E.g. [illegible], however concrete the notion for which it originally stood, is used for so many different kinds of motion, that, for purposes of this paper, it can be said to express [illegible] [illegible] motion.

The motion in a verb may be modified internally or externally.

Internal Modification.

For purposes of the present paper, verbs may be divided into two classes — those expressing actual motion and those expressing potential motion. Verbs of actual motion include those verbs which express motion with its kind, direction or color more or less distinctly marked. Verbs of potential motion include verbs of existence, speech, thought, perception.

Verbs expressing relations [illegible] with [illegible] but language does not [illegible] many. [illegible] εἶμι, ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) and more remotely βαίνω, furnish the vast number of relatively pure motion in the language.

That εἶμι is well selected is attested by the following considerations: 1. it is used for various kinds of motion without distinction. Thus, for walking, Il. 7. 213: ποσσὶν ἤιε μακρὰ βιβάς; for hastening, Il. [illegible]: ἀλλ' αὐτὸς καλέων δεῦρ' εἴσεται; for flight of birds, Il. 17.756; ~~for flight of birds [illegible]~~: of the motion of things, Il. 3.61: πέλεκυς εἶσιν διὰ δουρός; &c., &c. 2. it is shown by the almost equal balance of the "whither" and "whence" relations as seen in the composition of the verb with the prepositions ἀπό and πρός, ἄπειμι occurring thirty-three (33) times and πρόσειμι twenty-nine (29) times. This consideration is not set aside by the fact that ἐπί, occurs [illegible]-three ([illegible]) times in composition with this

verb, because ἐπί is hostile, the sphere of ἐπιέναι in Thucydides being military,—a fact constantly to be borne in mind. Hence the preponderance of ἐπί is of no account in this connection.

ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) is a good example also, as shown by the fact (1) that it is frequently used with a participle showing the manner or kind of motion. Thus, Il. 11.715: ἦλθε θέουσα; id., 10.510: ~~ἦλθε~~ πεφοβημένος ἐλθῇς; Od. 6.40: πόδεσσιν ἔρχεσθαι; Il. 5.204: πεζὸς εἰλήλουθα ~~ἤλυθε~~; of flying, ~~Il. 17.755~~; of sailing, Od. 14.334. In fact the use of this verb of the motion of spears, javelins, or of natural phenomena, such as rivers, wind and storm, clouds and stars, time and sound, is too frequent to need confirmatory references and quite sufficient to denote the relative purity of the idea of motion contained in it. (2) Another evidence is furnished in the fact that ἔρχομαι lends the part of present to both ἥκω and οἴχομαι,

two verbs of motion with exactly opposite points of view. (3) Here again we find that same prepositional balance as in the case of εἶμι, except that in this case the prepositions are ἀπό and ἐπί, ἀπέρχομαι (ἀπελθεῖν) and ἐπέρχομαι (ἐπελθεῖν) each occurring seventy-six (76) times.

Next to εἶμι and ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν), though by a considerable interval, ranks βαίνω. In βαίνω at least the color becomes visible. Yet no little freedom is also here manifest, as a participle often accompanies the verb to show the kind of motion. Thus, Il. 2.665: βῆ φεύγων; and Il. 2.167: βῆ ἀΐξασα. Another evidence is that certain tenses of βαίνω are represented by εἶμι and ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν).

These three verbs, εἶμι, ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) and βαίνω sustain very much the same relation to what are ordinarily classed in the grammars as verbs of motion, as ποιέω does to what are

more broadly termed verbs of action.

The moment color is given to the motion of a verb that moment intensive modification sets in and the sphere of the verb is narrowed. The first entailment is given to the idea of motion in the expression of its character or kind. Thus, βάλλω, πέμπω, πίπτω, ῥέω, ἵστημι, τίθημι, ἕρπω and πλέω, θέω, τρέχω &c. A further entailment, and more important in this connection, is seen in verbs which express with greater or less definiteness, the direction of their motion. Thus, ἥκω, οἴχομαι, διώκω, ἀκολουθέω, &c. Verbs in which the idea of motion is obscured or even lost in the color of the action, form another group, by far the largest, owing to the almost endless variety of activities. As soon as a new activity is introduced into life, a new verb is created in language. Thus the history of the verb becomes the history of civili-

zation. It is evident that verbs like τειχίζω, βοηθέω, μάχομαι &c., have more color or are more picturesque than εἶμι, πέμπω, or ἥκω; while verbs like ἄρχω, κλέπτω, ὄλλυμι, καίω &c., possess still less motion if not indeed also still more color. Thus, the idea of motion may be almost wholly supplanted as in verbs like εὕδω and ἑστήκω. Thus we see that the idea of motion in a verb is modified internally in kind, direction, or picturesqueness.

External Modification.

In external modification the problem is simpler. It is not germane to our subject to discuss here the external limitations of motion effected by adverbial or adnominal means. Such instances do not effect any change in the character of the motion expressed.

by the verb. I have already defined what I mean by the term modification. External modification is limited to direction and hence to the prepositions. We have to do here with prepositions in composition only. Our subject might be stated thus—the limits set to "external" modification or internal modification. It is evident that certain kinds of motion are inconsistent with certain varieties of direction. Such limitations are natural. Again certain other kinds of motion may be so characteristic of certain departments of literature as to be confined more or less strictly to these departments. On the other hand, a department may be of such a nature as to exclude certain varieties of direction or of modification of motion. Again, the affiliation of a certain kind of motion for a certain direction may be so

strong as by that very fact to refuse affiliation with other directions in no way hostile in themselves, thus bringing about specification from the point of view of the direction, and exclusion from the point of view of the motion. Such limitations are empirical and artificial.

Having thus seen that the principal elements at the basis of verb and preposition are motion, place, direction, let us see how these elements affect the composition of verbs with prepositions, so far as indicated by the language of Thucydides, and what light they throw on the questions of range, affinity, favoritism, loss of color, &c. announced at the beginning of our discussion.

Perhaps the most practical way of getting at a result is to collect all the verbs having the greatest combinable range of prepositions

together and place side by side with them those verbs having the next highest range, and so on to a point where a clear observation can be made of the change which takes place in the kind, direction, or character of the motion expressed by them as their prepositional range becomes narrower. Following is a list arranged for this purpose:

16 preps.	14	13	12	10
βάλλω	ἄγω	βαίνω	αἰδέω(9)-ομαι(3)	γίγνομαι
(1)	ἔχω	ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν)	εἶμι	δίδωμι
	ἵστημι	λαμβάνω	(2)	εἰμί
	πέμπω	πίπτω		ἵημι
	πλέω	τίθημι		κεῖμαι
	φέρω	(5)		κομίζω
	(6)			οἰκοδομέω
				(7)

9

ἀγγέλλω
εἰκάζω
γράφω
καλέω
λείπω
οἰκέω

(10)

8

μένω
τάσσω
τειχίζω
φαίνω
χωρέω

(5)

7

ἀλλάσσω
γιγνώσκω
εἶδον
εἶπον
ποιέω
τρέχω
τυγχάνω

(7)

6

βοηθέω
δέχομαι
διώκω
ἕλκω
ἥκω
κρίνω(3)-ομαι(3)
νοέω(3)-ομαι(3)
οἰκίζω(4)-ομαι(2)
ὁράω
ὁρμίζω
πολεμέω
σκευάζω
στρατεύω
στρέφω
τελέω

(15)

5

ἀγωνίζομαι
αἴρω
ἐάω
ἀφικνέομαι
εἴργω
ἐργάζομαι
ἡγέομαι
ἵστημι
κελεύω(3)-ομαι(2)
κινδυνεύω
κόπτω
κρούω
λέγω
λύω
μάχομαι
πίμπλημι
πληρόω
ῥήγνυμι

(5 continued)	4	3	2
σπάω	ἀγορεύω	βιάζω(1)-ομαι(2)	ὀρύσσω
στέλλω	ἀκούω	αἱρέω	παύω
τρέπω	ἅπτω(3)-ομαι(1)	αἰτέω(2)-ομαι(1)	πορεύω
φεύγω	βουλεύω(3)-ομαι(1)	ἀμύνω(1)-ομαι(2)	σείω
ὠθέω	διδάσκω	ἀναγκάζω	σημαίνω
(23)	δύω	ἀρτάω	στρατεύω
	ἐλαύνω	δέω	στρατοπεδεύομαι
	ἐρῶ	*διαιτάομαι	τείνω
	ἱδρύω(3)-ομαι(1)	θέω	τέμνω
	κλῄω	ἱκνέομαι	τρίβω
	κτάομαι	*[illegible]	φοβέω
	μίγνυμι	κλύζω	φρονέω
	μιμνῄσκω	κωλύω	χράω
	ὀφείλω	λέγω	(32)
	πολιορκέω	μάχομαι	
	πράσσω	νέμω	
	σκοπέω	ὀλοφύρομαι	
	φράζω	ὄμνυμι	
	(18)	ὁρμέω	

2+1

Seventy-nine (79) verbs have a range of two (2) prepositions.

———

One-hundred and eighty-one (81) verbs have a range of only one (1) preposition. (See Table I)

———

Total: three-hundred and eighty-seven (387) not counting ten (10) middles.

Mr. William Alexander Del.

As I have already shown, relatively pure motion is best seen in εἶμι, ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) and βαίνω. This motion is stamped with a certain character in verbs like βάλλω, ἄγω, ἔχω, φέρω, &c., is given manner in πλέω, πίπτω, ἵστημι, θέω, &c., direction in ἥκω, λείπω, ἕπομαι, διώκω, &c., while in verbs like μάχομαι, ἀναγκάζω, &c., the color of the action is more prominent than the notion of motion, which continues to grow less in ἄρχω, δέω, γελάω and is scarcely felt at all in ἀδικέω, εὕδω, θνήσκω.

The same variation in color is also seen in verbs expressing potential motion. Thus in verbs of existence, εἰμί and γίγνομαι may be taken as being most nearly colorless. The metaphysical idea of motion in such verbs often becomes physical when given direction. Thus the idea of motion fades out as the idea of existence gives place to condition. Cf. ζάω, εὐδαιμονέω.

In like manner in the case of verbs of speech, ἀγορεύω, εἶπον and λέγω (φημί[x] not occurring in composition) may be said to be most nearly colorless. But the idea of speech assumes character in καλέω and γράφω, still more so in βοάω, δείκνυμι, still more so in ψηφίζομαι, ὄμνυμι, μαντεύομαι, and becomes faint in διδάσκω, ὁμολογέω.

Again in verbs of thought and perception. The unity of potential motion and its inner expression in the verbs νοέω-ομαι, γιγνώσκω (οἴομαι not being used in composition), becoming colored in σκέπτομαι on the one hand, and in εἶδον, ὁράω, and ἀκούω on the other; while in μιμνήσκω, φοβέω, and ἐλπίζω, the mobility of the thought is replaced by color, and in αἰσθάνομαι and μανθάνω the notions of thought and perception are mixed.

It will be seen from the general [illegible]

of the combinable verbs, with the aid of the statistical tables given above, that the range of prepositions is largest in the case of those verbs which express motion most nearly in its purity, actual or potential, physical or in the forms of existence, speech, thought or perception; and that as these motions give place to definition of kind, direction, character or picturesqueness, the range of prepositions grows less. That is to say,

In general the range of combinable prepositions for a verb is in direct ratio to the nearness with which the verb expresses pure motion.

Until other authors are examined in the same way, however, we cannot safely go farther than to say that the indications for Thucydides point in this direction—and even here there are a few possible objections. These are not many and not difficult to answer.

1. It may be urged that βάλλω although not expressing pure motion as we have defined it, inasmuch

as the character of the motion is designated, [illegible] has a larger range of prepositions than any other verb including any of those instanced as verbs of relation pure motion. That is to say, βάλλω heads the list with a range of sixteen (16) prepositions, no other single verb in Thucydides having more than fourteen (14). ὑπό is the only preposition out of the seventeen (17) prose prepositions with which it does not combine. But both ἀμφί and ὑπό are in its Homeric range. On the other hand, εἶμι has a range of only twelve (12), ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) thirteen (13) and βαίνω thirteen (13). In reply, there are three considerations that must not be overlooked. (1) Not one of the verbs εἶμι, ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν), and βαίνω have in the simple a complete tense-system, and since they supply each other's deficiencies. Take the three verbs as one, however, and the range of prepositions increases to fifteen (15). (2) The absence of ἀντί[ix] from the range of εἶμι, ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) and βαίνω is significant: It is due to the intense feeling of ἀντί. This con-

sciousness of ἀντί shows itself in other ways to be noticed later on. Its sensitiveness is so marked as to attract a verb of more feeling or color than mere motion, and hence is found with verbs like ἀγωνίζομαι, εἶπον, ἵστημι, τάσσω &c. This community of feeling between verb and preposition, we shall have occasion to notice again in still other manifestations. That the feeling of ἀντί in composition is stronger and remains stronger than that of any other preposition, appears in diprothetics and triprothetics. Its range of diprothetics relative to its whole combinative range is greater than that of any other preposition and it is first element in five (5) out of nine (9) triprothetics. (3) βάλλω is a military term. Thucydides is a military history. Every possible turn to perhaps the most comprehensive military term in the whole range of the language would most naturally be necessary, owing to the military character of the department. This would account for the large preposi-

tional range of βάλλω in Thucydides. In Homer, on the other hand, where the department is the same, its range is limited to fourteen (14) including the poetic ἀμφί, while βαίνω alone has a range of sixteen (16) which increases to seventeen (17) counting ἀμφί, in connection with ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) and εἶμι, ἀντί still being the missing link. This influence of department manifests itself again in a negative way in Demosthenes, where βάλλω stands fifteen (15) [εἰσ-βάλλω, the most military of all military terms, naturally being missing), while the εἶμι, ἔρχομαι and βαίνω combination stands sixteen (16).

2. Another objection of very much the same sort might be raised from the fact that γράφω, in the verbs of speech, has a range of nine (9) prepositions, which is larger than that of any of the verbs cited as expressing relatively pure speech, ἀγορεύω, εἶπον, or λέγω. True, ἀγορεύω has a range of but four (4), εἶπον seven (7), and λέγω five (5). But here again,

as in the case of verbs of relatively pure physical motion, no one of the verbs makes a complete system of Attic tenses. Taken collectively they have a range of ten (10) prepositions. φεύγω had the advantage in that it started life as a verb of actual motion. Its later legal sphere was again in its favor. That φεύγω should get the better of the verbs most nearly colorless, in the orators, is what would be expected from the legal technique employed in that department. Accordingly, in Demosthenes, the proportion is thirteen (13) for φεύγω, as against eight (8) for the group ἀγορεύω, εἶπον and λέγω.

3. A third objection may be found in the narrow range of prepositions of the verbs ἱκνέομαι and στέλλω in which the notion of motion clearly predominates. Here again the community of feeling between verb and preposition comes into play, especially in the case of ἱκνέομαι.

In ἱκνέομαι "arrive", the point of view of the motion is "whence." The notion is not so much "come to", as "come from — to." Hence ἀπό is the preposition for which ἱκνέομαι has the stronger affinity. But the addition of ἀπό did not create any modification in the idea of the verb. The motion was still "whence" the point of view of the motion being simply reinforced. Now began a race between ἱκνέομαι and ἀφικνέομαι in which ἀφικνέομαι was the winner, debarring its rival entirely from prose. The problem which the language then had to solve had changed from defining the direction of ἱκνέομαι, to defining the direction of ἀφικνέομαι, that is, from defining the direction of a simple, to defining the direction of a compound. But the

language does not take so kindly to disynthetic composition as to monosyntheties, and, although attempt was made even here toward disynthetic composition, of which occasional evidence remains (εἰσαφικνέομαι Od. 12.40; eight times in Hom. προ- and προσαφικνέομαι (see Table II.), yet it preferred in this case to show the direction by prepositions in the simple form. "The combination ἀφικνέομαι made the loss of color of ἀπό merely a matter of time." Thus in ἀφικνέομαι the compound has usurped the place of the simple, the preposition ἀπό having come in to the exclusion (or nearly so) of other prepositions, though a few cases exist of ἱκνέομαι in composition with διά, ἐκ, (one each in Thuc.), with διά, ἐκ and κατά (Hom.) and ἐπί (Dem.)

The case of στέλλω is of the same kind with the additional circumstance that the official character of στέλλω gives it a much narrower sphere than πέμπω, and hence a much narrower range of prepositions (see Table I.). When στέλλω fails, πέμπω supplies the deficiencies.

Additional evidence for the truth of our main thesis is derived from a consideration of the diprothetics and triprothetics. Here as in monoprothetic combination, where there exists most mobility, there exist also most combination. The more nearly the idea of the simple verb approaches that motion, the wider its range of diprothetic combinations. Pursuing the same method as in monoprothetics, we find that the verbs [illegible] with [illegible] to range of diprothetic

combinations as follows:

ἵστημι - thirteen (13)
εἶμι - eleven (11)
ἔρχομαι(ἐλθεῖν)-ten (10)
ἄγω - nine (9)
βαίνω - nine (9)
βάλλω - eight (8)
αἱρέω - six (6)
ἔχω - six (6)
ἧμαι - six (6)
πλέω - six (6)
λαμβάνω - five (5)

πέμπω - five (5)
χωρέω - five (5)
λείπω - four (4)
στέλλω - four (4)
×ἁλίσκω - three (3)
βιβάζω - three (3)
γιγνώσκω - three (3)
δίδωμι - three (3)
ἕζομαι - three (3)
ὄλλυμι - three (3)
τίθημι - three (3)

φέρω - three (3)

For further particulars see table II.

The εἶμι, ἔρχομαι(ἐλθεῖν), βαίνω combination gives us here a remarkable range of twenty-two (22) prepositional doublets. The prominence of ἵστημι in this connection is interesting. The large num-

ber of combinations possible with ἵστημι is due to the predominance of κατά and ἀνά as second elements in its diprothetics. The modification produced in the motion of ἵστημι by κατά and ἀνά in composition with it, is not so much a change in its direction as a reinforcement and an extension of it, from opposite points of view. "Up" and "down", like "high" and "deep," are the same idea logically but from exactly opposite points of view. So the diprothetic compounds of ἵστημι, which have κατά or ἀνά as second elements, give, in feeling, practically a monothetic resultant. In the same way κάθημαι astonishes us with a range of six (6) combinations, although both a usurpation and an exclusive in its monopro-

thetic form. The explanation, however, is easy, as the diprothetics of ἧμαι are practically monoprothetic in feeling, owing to loss of color in κατά, the second element in composition.

In the case of triprothetics, seven (7) in all, the range of verbs is too narrow for valuable results from comparison, but ~~as~~ so far as they go, they fall into line with the same agreement in the main. Four of them, ἄγω, εἶμι, ἔρχομαι (ἐλθεῖν) ἵστημι, all in the foreground as verbs of motion, will also be remembered as the most prominent diprothetics and among the most prominent monoprothetics. It is a curious fact that the remaining three ἐλαύνω, θέω and εὑρίσκω, in which the idea of motion is by no means secondary, are not found in

the diprothetics of Thucydides. The discussion of these verbs in their triprothetic relation belongs to the ἅπαξ εἰρημένα of Thucydides, a treatment of which is not germane to this investigation.

[illegible]

Growing out of the above discussion, are several special phenomena, from a consideration of which, can be deduced corollaries to the main theorem. Within the limits of the present study we cannot hope to be exhaustive or more than suggestive, as many of the points alluded to [illegible] of Thucydides, [illegible] to the [illegible]

Favoritism of verbs for certain Prepositions.

One of the first things to strike the eye in an examination of the foregoing statistical tables, is the great [illegible]

of some prepositions, are others with certain verbs. Let us see if there is any [illegible] underlying such a condition, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it throws [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the composition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is not our purpose to discuss each individual case, but [illegible] to point out general tendencies of a few examples from Table I. bearing on each that will [illegible].

1. Extension and Reinforcement:

ἀλλάσσω combines with ἀπό twenty-seven (27) times to twenty-four (24) times for all with six (6) other prepositions. The idea of "change", "alter", naturally carries with it a very strong feeling for the notion "from", and hence the marked preference for ἀπό.

βοηθέω, as would naturally be expected from its meaning, is found with ἐπί

twenty-seven (27) times, with πρός twenty-five (25) times, three as often as with [illegible] any other preposition. In like manner δέχομαι favors πρός, the ratio being πρός : five others :: 55 : 36; thus διώκω favors κατά and ἐπί; ἥκω favors πρός; ἔρχομαι favors ἀπό; ἵστημι favors κατά; πέμπω favors ἀπό and ἐκ; στέλλω favors ἀπό; ἐλαύνω favors ἐκ; ἕπομαι favors ἐπί; &c, &c. Thus, we see, that the first movement between the verb and the preposition is in the line of the least resistance — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ment. The nature of a verb can be best appreciated by a study of its favorite prepositions; the nature of a preposition, from its favorite verbs.

2. Exclusion.

This preference of a verb for a preposition may be so strong as to drive out all

other prepositions, as in the case of ἀγείρω with σύν after Homer. In like manner καίω with κατά; κτείνω with ἀπό; φθείρω with [illegible] (with ἀπό once [illegible] Thuc.) This [illegible] the [illegible] elements. Verbs which combine with only one preposition may be called exclusives. Exclusives, however, are to be sharply distinguished from ἅπαξ εἰρημένα, since a single occurrence would not generate sufficient force to produce exclusion.

c. Usurpation.

Again the preference of the verb for the preposition may be so marked as to bring about usurpation, or a complete effacement of the simplex by the compound. Such usurpations are most notable among exclusives, though cases are not infrequent where the different compounds have actu-

collectively in the achievement of the same. Thus of the first sort are ἀπόλλυμαι, ἀναλόω, ἐντρέπομαι, καθέζομαι, κάθημαι, &c. Examples of the latter are: the compounds of αἰνέω, νοέω, &c.

4. Phraseological Expressions.

This preference for a certain preposition is often due merely to a transferred signification imported by the prepositional element which gives a phraseological resultant. Thus, ξυμβαίνω, ὑπάρχω, πάρειμι, παρέχω, &c.

5. Loss of Color of Prepositions.

Another natural concomitant of this principle of favoritism is the loss of color of the preposition. This has already been incidentally alluded to. This loss of color is most prominent in compounds which are mere reinforcements of the

the meanings of the simples. Where least needed, the feeling is least. We look for loss of color then first, in extensions, exclusions and usurpations. In extensions, the similarity in meaning, which was the basis of the attraction, became the cause of the fading out of the color. What became the life of the compound became the death of the preposition in the compound. In exclusions and usurpations the loss of color became easier by reason of the absence of contrast with other prepositions which would have operated to some extent in keeping up the difference in feeling. The function of the simple becomes the function of the compound, the simple often being 'devoted' to poetry, while the compound does duty in prose. The simple often reappears in late Greek, a

striking parallel to which is found in the Silver Latinity. Thus, καθέζομαι, ἕζομαι being poetic and late Greek. Cf. also ἀφικνέομαι, ἀνοίγνυμι and ἀπόλλυμι. The preposition is sometimes ignored in augment. Thus ἠνέῳγμαι, N. T. Rev. 10. 8; Heliodor. 9, 9; ἠνεῴχθην, Dio Cass. [illegible]; ἐκαθεζόμην [illegible] 7; and sometimes Attic; ἐκάθευδεν Paus. 3. 22. The occurrence in late Greek of strengthened compounds often follows loss of color in the preposition. Thus, the strengthened combinations προσεπι- ἐπιπροσ-, ἐξαπο- ἀπεξ-, συμμετα- μετασυν-, προσεις-, καταντι- and ἀντικατα-, are not uncommon in late Greek but rare in classical Greek. Cf. Table III.

6. Relative Consciousness of Prepositions.

The loss of color in the preposition naturally affects the relative consciousness

of the prepositions. Here, again, we cannot hope to be more than suggestive. Valuable service is rendered in this connection by the dictionaries. A careful examination of Tables II. and III. will show the operation of two principles in diprothetic composition. First— a desire for reinforcement— the extension side. Second— a desire for modification— the plastic side. Now reinforcement implies weakness. Language is continually building itself up where long use or abuse has broken it down. In the case of monoprothetics it is evident that most weakness is found in definitive usurpations. A monoprothetic whose prepositional element has faded out is felt as a simple. This leads either to a discarding of the preposition altogether and a restoration of the simple, as actually occurs

in rate also, or to reinforcement. Reinforcement of such monoprothetics gives a diprothetic form but a monoprothetic feeling. The language of Thucydides presents us with a range of three hundred and eighty-seven (387) separate monoprothetics but only eighty-six (86) diprothetics. It is fair then to conclude that the language may consent to a single union but resists a double one, and since the growth of language is along the line of the least resistance, we find that diprothetics, having reinforcement as their cause, greatly preponderate over the plastic use. Now when language reinforces it brings to bear the most powerful means at its command. This is seen in the predominant prepositions in diprothetic composition. Those prepositions hold their color longest [illegible] [illegible]

the most prominent rôle in diprothetics and triprothetics. Thus ἀντί appears as first element in twenty-seven (27), ἐπί in thirty-nine (39), ξύν in fifty (50), πρό in thirty-five (35), and πρός in seventeen (17) diprothetics, while of triprothetics, ἀντί has five (5), and ξύν, πρό, πρός, and ὑπό have each one (1). The absence of ἐπί in triprothetics would [illegible] to militate against this view, but coincident with this absence, it occurs as second element in eight (8) out of the nine (9) triprothetics in Thucydides, reinforced by ἀντί in five (5) out of the eight (8) cases, and πρός in one (1), thus indicating the fading out of the color of ἐπί in diprothetics.

This tendency to make that combination in which there will be the most strength, [illegible] in another way. In the formation of a diprothetic, when there

exists a choice between monothetics in ἐκ or ἀπό, or between εἰς and πρός, or between κατά and ἀντί, the former in ἐκ, εἰς, and κατά are chosen. The exceptions can usually be explained. Thus, ἄγω (see Table II.) has ἐκ instead of ἀπό as second elements in diplothetics; εἶμι, ἐκ three (3) times, ἀπό once (1); ἔρχομαι, ἐκ instead of ἀπό; ἵστημι does not count as other considerations [illegible] color of κατά, and the military character of ἀφίστημι, accounting for the preponderance of three elements here. In this phenomenon we are limited to the [illegible] of diplothetics which represent the hostile side. Naturally enough those similar predominate here in which the motion is least needed. [illegible] is necessary room and mobility are

manner. It follows that the second elements of diplothetics represent two opposite conditions of things:— First, loss of color of the preposition. Second, vividness of the preposition. In the first case reinforcement was aimed at; in the second modification of the idea of the verb. Hence there is greater diplothetic feeling in the latter class than in the former, and from this follows the comparative ease with which diplothetics of the former class were formed, and their consequent preponderance over the latter class.

In triplothetics, the principle of reinforcement again is chiefly operative, and thus naturally enough, the second element is the least conscious. It is noticeable that ἐπί is second element in eight (8) of the nine (9) triplothetics in Thucydides.

Summary.

In the foregoing discussion I have endeavored to prove the theorem for [illegible] tear. In general the range of combinable prepositions of a verb is in direct ratio to the nearness with which the verb expresses pure motion.

From the demonstration of this theorem can be deduced the following corollaries:

1. A verb unites most readily and first with that preposition which is in a sense an extension of its own meaning.

2. The converse is also true, that that preposition has the greatest affinity for those verbs which are in line with its own direction.

3. The character of a verb is best shown by its favorite prepositions, or more narrow-

ly, the best index of a verb is its favorite preposition.

4. The converse is also true, that the character of a preposition is best shown by its favorite verbs.

5. Favoritism is extension, extension leads to exclusion, exclusion leads to usurpation. All contribute toward the loss of color of prepositions.

6. Loss of color in the preposition is attended with a decline of the simplex, a [illegible] limit of combinable prepositions, followed, perhaps, by emergence in late Greek of the simplex or of a strengthened compound.

7. Those monosynthetics which are extensions of their simplex, or which reinforce the point of view of the simplex, are most [illegible] into [illegible] composition.

8. Those prepositions which are prominent in monoprothetics, predominate also as second elements in diprothetics.

9. Those prepositions have lost most force which occur most as second elements in diprothetics.

10. Those prepositions are most conscious which are used most as first elements in diprothetics.

11. In general in the formation of diprothetics from a given simplex, the formation is made on the basis of the monoprothetics in ἐκ, εἰς, and κατά, instead of in ἀπό, πρός and ἀντί, where choice is possible.

12. In triprothetics, the first element is the most conscious, the second the least, while the third is variable.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the other diprothetics

that defines the Limitations, of the composition of Verbs with Prepositions in Thucydides.